1888.

The year 1888 premises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN,

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the com-bined foes of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and fearless in the cause of truth and right.

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Address THE SUN, New York.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1887. The Decision in the Sharp Case.

The Court of Appeals yesterday morning announced its decision in the case of Jacob SHARP, reversing his conviction of the crime of bribery, and awarding him a new trial. All

the members of the court concur in this judgment. In one respect the result is a surprise to every one. Among lawyers there has doubtless been a very general impression that a reversal was probable, but nobody expected that all the seven Judges of the Court of Appeals would agree upon the numerous and difficult legal questions involved in the case. This, however, they appear to have

The most important error alleged to have been committed on the trial was the admission in evidence of the testimony given by JACOB SHARP before the Senate investigating committee, which inquired into the manner whereby the franchise was obtained to construct and operate a railroad on Broadway. It was argued in his behalf that this inquiry was an "investigation" within the meaning of section 79 of the Penal Code. That section provides that any one offending against the laws relating to bribery "Is a competent witness against another person so offending, and may be compelled to attend and testify upon any trial, hearing, proceeding, or investigation, in the same manner as any other person. But the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying." Judge BARRETT, on the trial, and the General Term of the Supreme Court on the intermediate appeal, held that this section applied only to proceedings of a judicial nature, and not to such an inquiry as that which was conducted by the Senate committee; and that Sharp's testimony could therefore be used against him, inasmuch as he had not claimed the privilege of refusing to answer the questions of the committee. In this view of the law the Court of Appeals declares that the trial court and General Term were wrong. The section, as construed by the tribunal of last resort. affords complete protection to a witness who testifies before a legislative committee in regard to acts of bribery.

Another error on which the defendant based his application for a new trial, was the reception of evidence to the effect that SHARP attempted to bribe an Assembly clerk named Portle at Albany, during the session of the Legislature, to make certain alterations in a bill relative to the construction of street surface railroads in this city. This proof was admitted as tending to show a long-standing purpose on the part of SHARP to secure the franchise to build a railroad on Broadway at all hazards. In the opinion of the Court of Appeals, however, it was inadmissible. Other errors of a minor character, but still

sufficient to require that the conviction should be set aside, are held to have been nmitted in the admission of the testimon of several witnesses. One of these was ex-Alderman MILLER.

Without a careful study of the Court of Appeals opinions, it is impossible to say certainly what the effect of the decision will be upon the new trial which is ordered; but our impression is that the various questions of law have been so disposed of as to render a second conviction exceedingly difficult.

In common with all good citizens we regret that a man like JACOB SHARP should have thus far escaped legal punishment for his misdeeds. This feeling, however, should induce no one to indulge in condemnation of the Court of Appeals. However important it. may be that criminals should not go unconvicted, it is vastly more important that they should be convicted only in accordance with law. The Court of Appeals has said that the law was not properly observed on the trial of JACOB SHARP. There is no reason to question the motives of the Judges by whom this decision is rendered. We may disagree with them in their reasoning and their conclusions: we may think that the five Supreme Court Judges who approved the conviction are just as likely to be right as the seven Judges of the Court of Appeals who have reversed it. But we cannot fail to recognize the fact that the people of the State, through their Constitution, have made these seven Judges their tribunal of last resort. There must be an end of litigation somewhere, and the people have decreed that it shall be in the Court of Appeals, so far as this State is concerned. Hence, when that court, composed of lawyers of the highest character, unanimously pronounces a decision, it is eminently proper for the public to acquiesce in the correctness of the judgment, deeply as its necessity may be regretted.

The Russo-German Imbroglio. If we could assume that personal influence counts for but little or nothing in this age of the world, and that even the Russian autocrat and the German Emperor's irresponsible Prime Minister do but obey the impulse of public opinion or court intrigue, it might not be worth while to comment on such contemporary incidents as the recent meeting of the Czar and BISMARCK in Berlin. But the interview has more significance for those who remember that a war was made in 1877, as a war had been averted in 1873, by the flat of ALEXANDER II., and who recognize how large a part in the history of the last quarter of a century must be attributed to Bis-MARCK's individuality. As a matter of fact, moreover, the results of the conference are

already patent at St. Petersburg. The change which, since the Czar's return, has taken place in the composition of his Ministry and in the tone of the Russian press, is of unmistakable importance. Ever since the accession of ALEXANDER III. the German party, though still strongly intrenched in court circles and the higher

grades of the army, had ceased to monopol the favor and suggest the actions of the sover-eign. The Russian Nationalist party, someimes from one feature of its programme termed the Panslavic party, seemed to have at last acquired unshakable ascendancy. It is true that M. DE GIERS still managed to retain the Foreign Office, but only by pliantly conforming to the will of more trusted and more powerful members of the Council of State. A Moscow journalist, the late M. KATROFF, did not hesitate to roundly lecture the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the latter's appeal for protection to the Censor-

ship met with only perfunctory attention. A truculent and provocative attitude toward Germans marked the whole policy of Russin, both home and fereign. A species of crusade was organized against non-naturalized Germans, owning real estate or doing business within the Czar's domlnions, by legislation virtually confiscating their property, and subjecting their transactions to fiscal burdens that were practically prohibitive. Even the German subjects of the Czar, whose forefathers had dwelt for centuries in the Baltic provinces, were deprived of their traditional rights, and the use of their paternal language was interdicted in their schools and universities. These measures were followed by a series of customs regulations avowedly discriminative against German imports, and which, could they be carried out, would interpose a Chinese wall to commercial intercourse with Germany.

It was seen as plainly at St. Petersburg such exasperating proceedings, and the sharp reprisals to which, on the part of BISMARCK, they naturally gave rise, must produce a state of friction of which war would be the inevitable and not distant outcome. That war was looked upon by the Czar's advisers as a not impossible or remote contingency, was shown by their readiness to conciliate even French Republicans, although their political principles are specially obnoxious, and although the French as a nation have, since 1812, been more cordially detested than even the Germans by the masses of veritable Russians. Meanwhile, defensive works were pressed with ominous rapidity behind the western frontier, and huge bodies of soldiery were massed at points of strategic utility on the line of the Vistula and the borders of Galicia.

Such was the situation when the Czar after declining to meet the German Emperor at Stettin, decided with much reluctance to return home from Denmark through the Prussian possessions, and was thus forced to make the briefest possible sojourn of conventional respect in his kinsman's capital That he intended to divest this visit of any political purport is clear from the fact that M. DE GIERS, his Foreign Secretary, had not been summoned to meet him in Berlin. But BISMARCK met him and managed to hold a private conference, which was certainly protracted, and, according to report, unusually animated. Whether BISMARCK already had an inkling of the strange expedients resorted to, in order to defeat his plans and estrange Russia from his country, we have, of course, no means of knowing; but such a turn was given to the colloquy that the Czar disclosed the existence of certain letters imputed to BISMARCK, and which, transmitted to St. Petersburg, had convinced him that the German Chancello was Russia's most deadly enemy. Made acquainted with the contents of these letters. whose originals have since been sent to him, BISMARCK at once pronounced them forgeries, and seems to have had no difficulty in making the correctness of his charge patent to the Czar. The perpetrators of the forgeries, if known to the Chancellor, have not yet been exposed, for the assertion of the Cologne Gazette that they were traced to a corrupt combination of Orleanist intriguers with an anti-BISMARCK party at the Berlin court has since been semi-officially denied Who really were the authors of the foiled conspiracy may not be a point of much concern from the point of view of public interest; but if one of the persons implicated should turn out to be a German, we do not envy him his future lot. He may feel tolerably certain that, like Count Von ARNIM, he

will be hunted to his grave. How much this clearing up of the misunderstanding between the Russian autocrat and BISMARCK might signify to Europe, was made manifest within a very few hours after the Czar's arrival in St. Petersburg. A full meeting of the Council of State was forthwith convoked, and after its deliberations, that lasted for two days, the result showed a decisive victory for the German party. The two Ministers, who had been hitherto most influential, and who were the official chiefs of the Russian Nationalists, had to resign. The power of executing the harsh decrees levelled against Germans, was withdrawn from those who had concocted the irritating laws. The Censorship fell into other hands, and Panslavic newspapers were at once notified that the era of collusive indulgence was over. There is reason to believe that this palace revolution, instead of stopping half way will rapidly acquire momentum, because all nen who hope to profit by it will combine to

push it as far as possible. Should the steps already taken be really pressed to their logical conclusion, and all the exasperating acts of the last two years be disavowed, the relations of Russia to her western neighbors would undergo a change of the utmost moment to the tranquillity of Europe. But there would have to be a scapegoat for the sins of the mighty, and the little Prince of Coburg, who has been posing at Sofia, would in all likelihood be chased out of his fool's paradise.

A Fond Correction. Our brilliant contemporary, Col. HENRY WATTERSON, is, as usual, getting up his intellectual muscle and clearing the complexion of his discontent by playing Aunt Sally. with the tariff for his target. The tariff doesn't seem to mind, and he undoubtedly derives amusement and stimulation from firing at it. It is not death to the frogs, and it is fun to him, and may our pen cleave to the roof of our inkstand before we suggest any impairment of Col. WATTERSON'S fire. He has done good acrylee to his party, and will do it again, but there are times when his affectionate and impetuous desire to feed the Democracy with Blue Grass is rather previous.

With this preface, and with a reiteration of our continuing fondness for Col. WATTERson, we proceed to make a slight correction

in his unkind remarks about his old enemy: "The tariff hampers every man; it is an unnecessary estriction on a man's taste, on his comfortd and on his imbitions. All that tariff reform can do, all that free trade can do, is to remove these restriction man to buy and sell as he pleases; to relieve him of pe culiar burdens imposed for the benefit of a class."

Isn't Col. Watterson pretty comfortable? Isn't he able to includge his tastes? His taste is good, by the way. Isn't his ambition gratified by being one of the most distin guished journalists in the United States? These questions we might fairly ask, and he would have to answer them in the affirmative. But whatever tariff reform might do toward removing the restrictions which the pyrotechnical protagonist of free trade conceives to hamper him, and the removal of

figures the wages of hundreds of thousands of Americans, free trade would do more—a great deal more—than Col. WATTERSON says.

We don't know that the restrictions upon men's taste, comforts, and ambitions would be much lessened by tariff reform, Kentucky style, or by free trade. But the Democratic plurality in this part of the country would be removed before Col. WATTERSON could say geant-at-Arms of the Assembly of 1887, ends DICK CORDEN; and the Democratic party would be restricted to a minority. And that is why we don't like it.

High License in Atlanta.

By a curious turn of affairs the Atlanta Prohibitionists who have just been beaten on the question of allowing liquor to be sold, now find themselves occupying temporarily and involuntarily the position of advocates of high license. The City Council, upon which the responsibility of issuing licenses depends, is controlled by Prohibitionists, and they are said to be in favor of fixing the license fee at \$2,000, a flaure at least as high as \$5,000 would be for this city. The anti-Prohibitionists seem to think that \$1,000 would be high enough; but the wish of both parties to the recent flery canvass is that the saloons licensed shall be few in number and the fee high.

Thus the Atlanta Prohibitionists practically recognize that even from their point of view the effective restriction and regulation secured by a high license system are the next best thing to prohibition. Doubtless they are not aware of the inconsistency and Moscow as at Berlin and Vienna, that of the attitude they are now forced to assume with the whole theory of prohibition: but whether they are severely logical or not. they are now acting like reasonable, sensible, and practical men, convinced that half a loaf is better than no bread. They have accented a settled fact, and are going to make the best of it. If the high license system has a fair trial in Atlanta, the Prohibitionists will be worse beaten the next time local option comes up than they were last Saturday.

> Wherever the temperance issue can be narrowed to a fight between prohibition and n uniform system of high license, prohibition will be beaten. Whenever the friends of prohibition, most of whom, by the way, are not ready to make prohibition a national issue. get tired of defeat, we hope they will study high license.

The Bogus Aristocrat.

Mr. CORTLANDT PARKER of Newark is said to be very angry at the newspaper reporters for having exposed the impostor who has been entertained as a genuine English aristocrat by the good people who make up what they regard as the choicest society of that thriving town. He is probably mortified at the publication, for he himself was among the first of those taken in by an adventurer so yulgar and so notorious.

But Mr. PARKER does not look at the matter philosophically, for if he did he would rather be meditating on the weakness of human nature, as exemplified in the gullibility of people who pride themselves on their intelligence and discernment. Here was a fellow whose true character the newspapers had often done the public the service of exposing, so that he had become well known to the police of this country and of Europe. Nobody who has read the papers during the last ten years could have failed to read of his various criminal adventures and his career as a bogus English lord in different places and under different aliases. Yet, with his portrait in the Rogues' Gallery of New York, he was able to easily make himself an object of distinguished social consideration in towns so near by as Newark and Plainfield.

If his were the first case of such impos ture, we might not be surprised at this, but the game is as old as the bunco game, and has been played so often that it is astonishing to find it successful with ordinarily elever people, no matter how snobbish they may be, Whether the social pretensions of an Englishman are true or false is easily discoverable, and yet English valets, hostlers, tailors, and confidence men have for many years been able to play the part of bogus lords in this country, and the people they have humbugged have not been those who are classed among the simple and the ignorant, but those who pride themselves on their social elevation and their refined discernment.

Mr. Cortlandt Parker ought therefore to be grateful to the reporters for putting the fashionable circles of other towns than Newark on their guard against entertaining English swindlers as men of title and distinction. It is true that sometimes after a man has been taken in by a swindler he finds a wicked comfort in keeping his discomfiture to himself in the hope that he may have the satisfaction of laughing at some other victim. But the newspapers cannot aid him in so doing. They must publish the facts as a warning and a lesson for all the world.

The Herald has raised its price from two to three cents a copy, and we wish it every prosperity. We shall ourselves maintain our lucidity at our established and popular rate of two cents for the morning and one cent for the evening, the same being eminently satisfactory all around. We observe that the three-cent person of the Post delivers himself of the opinion that it is not possible to make a decent paperfortwo cents. This may be so from his point of view, for we will cheerfully concede that he couldn't do it at two cents or two dollars, or any way he tried at any price. It is, however, worthy of remark that a stupid and pharisaical nincompoon can run a paper into the ground when he gets a chance, which is what has happened in the case of the deenyed and still decaying Post.

Years ago the statement of yesterday that ninety-five eigar factories in Havana had shut down would have terrorized the American smoker's heart. Now he calmly buys another package of eigarettes of the weed of Virginia Pennsylvania, or Connecticut, and blows a cloud of smoky curves that are only equalled in grace by the folds of the American flag. Success to American industry and greatness

(Communicated) Did you notice the scarcity of white men in

the Yallowatoke Kir crowd last night?
Did you notice in the seething mass of noisy negro women and children how few of the better class of negroes there were—Attanta Constitution. Is that the voice of an Evening Post Mugwump, criticising its political opponents? No: Judging by the style and place of publication, it is the voice of HENRY W. GRADT engaged in his solitary task of holding up the prohibition end of the Atlanta Constitution dur-

ing the recent great Wet-Dry encounter. We renew to Mr. GRADY the assurance of our most distinguished consideration, and trust that now that the campaign is over, he will not. after the manner of the Mugwumps, judge an opposing party from the color of its hair or the cut of its waistcoat, but from the ideas and principles which it seeks to establish.

We are able to announce that the Rev. Dr JOSEPH PARKER, author of " Jon's Comforters." and other printed lectures, will not be the next pastor of Plymouth Church.

Do you suppose it is true that after the Times heard that Tun Sox had captured Swinzunne's poem it suspected that the poem might be newsy and cabled for it?—Life.

If the Times had only sent over to us and offered us for the poem the \$250 which it offered to Mr. Worthington after ascertaining that THE SUN had got it, we should have been glad to pocket the \$100 profit and deliver the merchandise. By taking this course our neigh-

bor would have saved about \$3,250, and would have been able to publish the thing correctly, and thus bore its readers considerably less than it did.

To the Hon, Bourke Cockram, M. C.: We renew the assurance of our most distinguished consideration. Renomination Hustgo's letter in recom-

with these words: "You can show this to whom you choose. I mean every word of it."

mendation of Mr. ISAAC SCOTT of Buffalo, Ser-

The inference is obvious and not unkind that Farewell JIMMY is in the habit of writing let-ters of which he means considerably less than every word. As much has been suspected of the bald, bland Peekskiller. He is compact of subtlety, and his words and purposes are sometimes wrangle-gaited with one another.

Guilty, as he undoubtedly is, SHARP was vesterday virtually acquitted by the decision of the Court of Appeals. Move on, PULITZER; move on!

The ugly feature about stopping work on the subways is that though the trenches may close, human mouths remain open. And the tighter the streets are shut the wider some mouths will stretch. However, Gen. NEWTON may be relied upon to act with justice to all

Our esteemed contemporary, Professor CHARLES E. FITCH of Rochester, declines to become a candidate for the Clerkship of the New York Senate, and will continue to give the benefit of his clerkly accomplishments to his newspaper, the Democrat and Chronicle. He does well not to leave even temporarily a profession in which he does weil; and we offer him the top o' the morning.

How happy THE BUN is to get back .- Wash-Thanks. We are not aware that we ever left home. Certainly the old house seems to be furnished in the same style that it has always worn. However, if the Post is happy, so much

English travellers who happened to be in upper Egypt during June last tell stories of flery heat that our own overworked thermometers did not begin to emulate. Mr. FLOYER. who was near the Nile some distance north of Assuan, says that for a number of days after June 6 the mercury never fell below 114", and for several nights the thermometers stood at throughout the nights. At Kenneh, on the Nile, many eattle were killed, and the soldiers at Assuan suffered terribly. This same hot wave, crossing the Indian Ocean, passed over central India, and the inhabitants thought a flery meteor must have passed near the earth. People in upper Egypt feel sure that, had it been a little hotter, all life would have perished, and they think they know how the world may easily come to an end some day.

The Des Moines Register proclaims the extraordinary opinion that the Republican party can't be "too fuil." From a Republican organ in a prohibition State this is a loose and lamentable opinion, and indicates an unregenerate or misguided mind.

WILLIAM JONES AND MRS, CLEVELAND. A Peace Man is Struck with Admiration of the President's Wife.

Boston, Nov. 29 .- William Jones, Secretary of the English Peace Society, is a member of the peace delegation which is now in this country. He called on Mrs. Cleveland a few days ago with a letter of introduction from Miss Frances E. Willard, and this is what he says in a letter to a friend in this city about the interview:

is a charm of manner, a perfect simplicity, and winning smile which place you quite at ease at once with 'the queen of sixty millions of free people.' She alluded to Miss Willard as a dear friend of hers, with whose work she is much in sympathy. When I told her that, on Miss Wilsympathy. When I told her that, on Miss Willard's invitation, it was my intention to address, at-Nushville, Tenn., the National Convention of women on the subject of peace and good will, and hoped I might be permitted to say there that the highest lady in the land was in sympathy with their great objects, the promotion of temperance and of peace, she assured me of her carnest sympathy with them in their labors. She also evinced great interest in some brief allusions to my own personal experiences, in times of peace and of war, in Europe, instancing herself the condition to which the peasantry of Italy are reduced by war taxation, as observed by herself during her sojourn there. My promise to send her my pamphiet of 'Italy and Militarism' was responded to with pleasante. Throughout the interview Mrs. Clevoland impressed me as being a woman of noble aspirations, far above the mere love of position or of display. Her sympathy with suffering evinced in her feeling aliusions to Nashville and the South, where I was going, in reference to which she observed. There you will find they know something of war in its reality. to which she observed. There you will find they know something of war in its reality, showed an earnest desire on her part for the establishment of righteous and humane national relations in place of the miseries of war. The position of influence she occupies, I ventured gently to remind her, afforded a vantage ground for speaking a litting word in season which might prove of incalculable blessing to her own people and to the world at large. No Consolution for the Mugwumps

From the Botton Journal There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of The Sun's information. It bears the stamp of trathfulness, and it will be acknowledged that the President's cordial greeting of Col. Fellows at the White House, after his election. was in perfect accord with the tenor of the letter endorsing him, and entirely incompatible with any attempt to suppress it. The conclusion is irresistible that he approved of Col. Fellows before the election, and approves of him now, and that the Magwamps, who hoped that he did not and does not, must smile again grimly and sadly and acknowledge their error.

As It Should Be. From the Philadelphia Press.

From now on the Democratic party and ts President will travel the same road.

A Political Question Answered.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will

you kindly name for the Derrick your choice for Presi-lent and Vice President in 1888, with any observations on may choose to make for publication t Very respec Bovie & Chiswatt, Eds. Derrick.

By reading THE SUX attentively, you will find out the whole thing, with any amount of observations thrown in.

The Musca Mugwumplessis. From the Norfolk Landmark,

The naturalists have discovered a new species of insect which they call the mutot magazinenic. t was first observed in the latitude of New York, and subsequently as far south as Virginia, though down here in very small and harmiers numbers. These Mugwamp in very small and harmless numbers. These Mugwamp flies have been characterized by their scientific his-torians as bothersome, irritating and extremely peristent "casses," but destined to a brief and ingle existence. Their first appearance was noted just before the nomination of Mr. Cloveland, and their extinction is confidently predicted before his present term expires.

Like a Wet Possile Dog. om a New York Letter to the Louisville Austiger

I do not in these letters devote myself to oblice but I must say a few words regarding the dras-ic overthrow of Joseph Pulitzer. For years no man has succeeded in bringing the press into such discredit as this Hungry Joe, with his buncombe, his braggadorie, and his manis for faise affidavits, which passed all bounds. His insolence became worse every week, and had he succeeded in his last undertaking, he would have considered himself the supreme ruler of New York. Now, however, the insolent charlatan has been eff is actually resembles a wet poodle dog.

Two Level Heads. From the Buffulo Courier

It is safe to predict that Samuel J. Randall will be Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the next House of Representatives. And why? Because John G. Carlisle is a level headed man.

Enough to a Feast. Old Man (with emotion)—Do you realize, my ear sir, that you are asking me for the only daughter that I have?
Young Man (calmly)—Yes, sir; but if you had a dozen
I wouldn't want but one. LAMAR ON THE LAND GRANTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, Secretary Lamar, in his annual report, will deal at great length with the matter of the adjustment of rallroad land grants. He will say that soon after his appointment he became convinced that the administration of Congressional grants of lands to railroads had given rise to enormous abuses. After describing the manner in which vast tracts were set uside for the railroad compa-

nies to take, he says: "I do not for a moment mean to question the wisdom of aiding in the construction of railroads. That policy was at the time a wise one, but in the light of experience it may well be asked whether it would not have been wiser to have aided these great enterprises otherwise than by grants of the public domain. Though much good has been wrought, certain it is that the legislation by which these vast territories passed under the dominion of rail-road companies gave an incurable wound to the homestead scheme before that scheme had a fair opportunity for displaying its beneficent

the homestead scheme before that scheme had a fair opportunity for displaying its beneficent effects.

After extended references to the hardships worked upon would-be settlers by the windrawal of land under maps of "probable," "general," "designated," and "definite" routes, until the public land was gridironed over with railroad, granted and indemnity limits, in many instances the limits of one road overlapping and conflicting with other roads in the most bewildering manner, so that the settler could scarcely find a location that was not claimed by some one, or perhaps two or three of the roads, the Secretary asserts that great additional wrongs were committed by the railroad land agents in setting up wholly unauthorized claims to land and compelling settlers to settle by a money payment to them, the result often being that when through surveys lands thus sold by a company were found to be public lands, the purchaser from the company found that he had lost both his land and his money, and was without redress, except for his more technical right of action against the company, which was little more than a mockery.

Coming down to his action under the law passed last March, by which the Secretary of the Interior was "directed to immediately adjust each of the railroad land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads," the Secretary says he, after a most careful consideration of the whole subject, concluded that if the department had authority to make indomnity withdrawals the excepts of that authority was a matter within discretion and not of legal obligation, and that the same discretion demanded peremptorily in the gabile interest a speedy reveation of the withdrawals. He explains his action in this direction, which was to summen the companies to show canse why the withdrawals should not be revoked. Some failed to an wee, others assented to the revocation as a violation of rights. The Secretary decided the cape of the Atready made should be excepted from the order of revocation, and other companies objected to the revocation as a violation of rights.

The Secretary decided the case of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, the decision covering the principle involved in all the cases, and, in accordance with his decision, two days later the orders withdrawing the lands within the indemnity limits and reserving they from actionally were readed.

companies, which set up defences:

Albama and Chattsmoga Esironi Company, California and Oregon Land Company; California and Urgona Esironia Company, California and Oregon Railroad Company, Consolidated with the Central Pacific Refilroad Company, Chicago, St. Paul Minnespolis and Omaha, Railway Company. Dales Midtars Road Company; Hist and Pere Marquette Enlitroad Company, Florida Steamship and Navigation Company, Surfaced Company, Marquette Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad Company, Marquette Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad Company, Mercucia Railroad Company, Province Railway Urgan Company, Cregon and California Bailroad Company; Oregon and California Bailroad Company; Oregon and California Bailroad Company; Oregon Central Wagon Road Company; Pensacola and Atlantic Erifroad Company; St. Lonis, Iron Montain and Southern Railway Company, St. Paul and Duituh Railwad Company; St. Lonis, Iron Montain Railroad Company; Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad Company; Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad Company; Wisconsin Farm Mortzage Company.

The grants to the Hastions and Dakota, the St. Paul and Minneapolis and Manteolis, the St. Paul and

Following this action, the Secretary says, instructions were issued to the Commissioner of the General Land Office to detail all the available force in his office to the work of adjusting the road grants. The amount of land restored to the public domain, through the orders revoking the indemnity withdrawais, is stated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to be 21.323,600 acres.

The Secretary calls attention to the imperative necessity of appropriations for the secretary calls attention to the imperative necessity of appropriations for the secretary calls attention. tive necessity of appropriations for the surveys, without which a complete adjustment of these railroad grants is not practicable, at an early day.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

at that stage when be looks on the dazzling gordeous ness of New York life as tinsel show, and that the neare the Independent, and other religious newspapers, and receive in return Mr. Waite's protoundest grafitude

The clubnica, politicians, merchania, and bankers who nightly throng the vorribers, and gorgeous, barroom of the Hoffman House are occasionally diverted by the ap-States. He meandered in on Monday night and began to pegaway on the old subject. Outwardly he is sobe and intensely earnest, but from his conversation his auditors are impressed that for the time he is totally oblivious to the events of the last twenty five years, and imagines himself on his old plautation, in Georgia with his slaves and his cotton fields about him.

Some of the stock brokers who wander about the upown hotels at night have a way of communicating their impressions of the stock market without saving a word. ex come by the means of searf pins. On evenings when bey believe that the indications point to a lower mar-et a tiny gold bear, with the forenaws outstretched, is orn in their searfs, and on search t is done by the means of scorf plus. On ever worn in their scarfs, and on occasions when they think that higher prices are the card the same brokers will appear with golden bulls, with diamond eyes, for scarf pins. They say the pins save a heap of talk, though the stock broker is yet to be found who apparently wouldn't rather talk about Wall street than ear

President Chauncey Mitchell Depew, General Passen ter Agent Munett, and, in fact, about every officer of the New York Central, have been busy as bees of late ar ranging for the excursion on Dec. 7, from New York to Albany and return, which is to prove the ruccess of steam heated express trains, together with a vestibuled system of trains upon the Vanderbilt roads

Joy and cordial pleasure at enthroned among the inter-esting women of Surveyor Reattic's staff of women in spectors. Now that the summer rush of travel has ended, the Surveyor has decided that the women spectors can have every third day for a heliday, and yesterday he issued an order to that effect. This was spoken of as a great thing for the women inspector who since last June have cheerfully worked the seven days in the week from 7 in the morning until late in the afternoon and evening. The week has been unceasing and difficult, but in the prospective holidays all past hardships are forgotten

The Death of Lassalle-A Correction, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your

Sunday edition I read an article copied from the Cincia-nati Enquirer, signed G. A. T., which refers to Mr. Baring Gould's recent work in Germany. The paragraph in the Enquirer is full of errors, which perialt me to correct. I was in Genery, Switzerland, in 1864, and these many of Perdinand Lagsaile's friends. G. A. T. calls him Freder was in season, switzerland, in 1884, and the winny of Perdinand Lassalle's friends. St. A. T. calle him Frederlick, which is incorrect. Lassalle was considered by all who knew him as a man of pure political aims and the leader of the their ground down Democratic Laborat party in Pressia. His death was little lorier than a party in Pressia. His death was little lorier than a number. At that time a lisvarian genileman and his wife and unmarried daughter were passing a few months in Geneve. Their names I cannot recall, although I timer them well. The daughter was madly in how with baseline, who did his best to keep clear of her she finally went to the Hotel Victoria, to Lassalle's rooms alone, where he found her on his commit home at 11 P. M. He put her in a carriage against her will, as she winded to resign with him, and took her beine to her parents. Size, inflore at being asomed, induced an admirer. But loudourisals are found in the force was found the miles from them was found the force of the French Frantier, and Lubonirisals first light over the Arench Frantier, and Lubonirisal first light over two days and then died.

Gen. Klapka was Lassalle's second. The Bavarian family and Lubonirish left numediately for flavarian flavariance of the content of the flavariants of the flavariants of the flavariants and the whole affairs was most chivalrous and high number. The statements quite by G. A. T. are a shameful libel of a partiel and geniteman.

Existences Excussion, N. J.

· He Went to School with Bepew. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I saw

n article in Tue Sex of this morning in reference to the andidacy of Chauncey M. Depew as the coming President of the United States. We were schoolboys t dent of the United States. We were schoolboys together at Peckskill, N.Y. in the old Wells Academy, and of a lot of forty boys he certainly was the most brilliant, and when he left for other scenes he was considered the most brilliant of as all.

While I have never seen him, for many years I have heard of his progress, and I care not what he redition may be. I am satisfies that should be be elected by any party he would do credit to this great and storious country. First, he has a great mind, second, he has tree mendous executive shiftly; and third, he is so wealthy that he boodle could affect him it any way.

New Bausswicz, N. J., Nov. 22. THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Iwenty Years of Experience and Progr in Its Management and Operations, WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Unusual interest

s given to the current annual report of Col. John C. Tidball, First Artillery, commanding the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, by his review of the history of that institution from its 1824 a nominal school of practice had existed at that point, but its working was intermittent; none of the science and little of the practice of artillery was attempted in it, and for long artillery was attempted in it, and for long periods it was not in operation at all. Under the present organization the staff of the school consists of three artillery officers, and the garrison of a battery from each regiment. The officers sent thither for instruction are two First and two Second Lieutenants for each battery, transferred by War Department orders from other batteries of the regiment for a tour of two years. At the end of the tour the Lieutenants are relieved and replaced by others. On the completion of the course each officer is furnished with a certificate setting forth his standing and efficiency as an artillery officer.

The present officers of the school are Col. Tidicall. First Artillery, Major A. C. M. Yennington, Fourth, and Major R. T. Frank, First, while Lieut, L. V. Cazlare, Secend Artillery, is Admirant and Secretary. The instruction batteries now on duty are G of the First Artillery, present since 1867; K of the Second, since 1885; M of the Third, since 1885; I of the Fourth, since 1871; G of the Fifth, since 1885. It is obvious that the instruction batteries are assigned with a good degree of permanency. The course of instruction for officers prior to 1875 insted only one year, but was then increased to two years. The total number of officers who have been at the school is 287, this number relieved from attendance for various causes before completing the course, but only 12 have been found so delicient on examination as not to receive certificates.

That Fort Monroe is an admirable place for periods it was not in operation at all. Under

before completing the course, but only 12 have been found so deficient on examination as not to receive certificates.

That Fort Monroe is an admirable place for the school is evident from its healthful situation, accessibility, central position on the Atlantic scaboard, and proximity to an open roadstead suited for artillery practice. It is, however, still somewhat deficient in school facilities, although these have been steadily improved. The armament of the fort is composed, with the exception of the 8-inch converted rifle and some machine guns, of the obsolete ordinance of thirty years ago. This drawback will be gradually remedied by the current projects for rearming the constwise forts with modern guns. The course of study includes artillery, engineering, military science, and law. The course of engineering not only takes in drawing, surveving, permanent and field works, bridges, roads, and railroads, but also practical mounted reconnoissances. In this way excellent maps, for example, have been made of the peninsula, such as would have been great value to Lee or McClellan in 1802, had either possessed them. A still better method of practice in this particular is now proposed. The course in artillery is thorough, study of the theory long followed by exercises of every practicable sort. It includes exterior, ballistics, high explosives, gun construction, armor, submarine warfare, electricity, telegraphy, and photography, as well as other subjects that would naturally be taken up. At the close of the instruction there are written examples it on a superior of the receives of the instruction there are written examples. tose of the instruction there are written ex-iminations and examinations in exercises of

The library contains more than 6,000 olumes, principally of a professional char-ster. In the museum pechaps nothing is nore interesting than a small breech-loading prouze cannon captured by Admiral Rodgers

From the Coreans in 1871:

The inscription on this piece has been recently translated at the Chinese Embassy at Washington, and gives the date of EU2. The workmanship shows that the art of game emistration was not, even then, in its infancy, and affords valuable hints as to the use of artillery by the Askaties long prior to its use by the Europeans.

It is evident that the importance of the Fort Monroe school is constantly increasing with the great changes going on in the art of war, particularly in the matter of new forts, armor, and guns.

TAMMANY ORGANIZING FOR 1888. The Committee Offers Tammany Hall for the

Sheriff Grant presided at a jubilant meeting of the Tammany Committee on Organiza-

tion last night. All the districts reported a satisfactory condition of Tammany's affairs and prespects. Fire Commissioner Croker offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, cordially tendering to the National Committee the use of that Temple of Liberty, Tanimany fiall, for the purpose of holding the next National Convention. In supholding the next National Convention. In support of the resolution Peter Mitchell made a stirring speech, calling the attention of the members to the fact that it is eminently fitting that a National Convention should be held in the State which has given to the Democracy men like Seymour. Tilden, and Cleveland.

The committee adopted the form of a call for primary elections to be held some time in December for the reorganization of Tammany for the great work of 1888. The basis of representation remains the same as it has been for the last two years, The cause of this is, as declared by Secretary Gifroy, that the vote of the Labor party has prevented the accustomed

increase in the Democratic vote,

Chairman Grant appointed as a committee to
well upon the National Committee to tender
the use of Tammany Hall for the National
Convention Commissioner Croker, Register Slevin, Robert E. Deyo, and ex-Register Relly. The
committee decided to invite all the successful
andidates to meet at the meeting of the General Committee on Dec. 22. The vetoral George
Coffin. Sergeant-at-Arms, got a Christmas
present of \$100.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

Travellers by that Route Petition for Bet. ter Terminal Facilities in New York.

Erastus Wiman, President of the Staten Island Railway Company, called upon the array of facts in support of his side in the Staten Island Ferry question. He gave the Staten Island Forry question. He gave the Mayor a document signed by several thousand residents of Staten Island setting forth that the ferry service "never was so satisfactory. In frequency of trips and amplitude of accommodation there is great improvement over provious years; while the time occuried in reaching the more distant localities is materially reduced." The petition concludes:

"The undersigned venture to hope that, in view of the increased traffic which this excellent service is creating, and especially in preparation for the new ferryboats now being constructed, such improvements at the ferry landing at the Battery may be encouraged and secured as will more adequately accommodate the growing business that now centres here, and afford facilities somewhat in proportion to the large amount exceeding \$50,000 per annum! contributed by Staten Islanders to the revenues of the city of New York for the privilege of landing therein."

If, Winnan also gave the Mayor a table showing that during the post three years the Shaten Island limid. Transit Company has paid into the city treasury \$50,500. Mayor a document signed by several thousand

A Theatre Party with Col. Fellows In.

The residents of Washington Heights appear to be unable to do enough to show their appreciation of District Attorney-elect Col. John R. Fellows. One of his neighbors, Mr. Wm, 3. Duffy, has arranged a theatre party that with visit Harrigan's this evening and laugh over Teto, at the conclusion of which performance they will assist Edward Harrigan to wipe off the cork, and, with Manager Mart Hanley, who still carries his crutches, repair to Packer's for support. The guests include Justice White District Attorney Martine, Senator Murphy, B. B. Smalley, Edward Cooper, Justice Welde, Justice Power, Herman Ocirichs, Surveyor Beattle, Richard M. Walters, John A. Greene, Goy, Dorsteimer, Judgo Muller, Commissioner Veorhis, Gen. Portor, Ed Kearney, Justice Relly, and Col. Brown.

The Boy Pinnist May Play Once a Day. Mayor Hewitt granted permission vesteray to Josef Hofmann, the boy pinnist, to perform four times per week in public at the Metropolitan Opera Honso, but not twice in one day. Eibridge T. Gerry, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was present when the permission was given.

Bland on the Bargains.

Ve indies of fashion, who range the stores through, Allke in the amabine and wet Look sharply, and see, in the shopping you do, If blood's on the bargains you get.

Of garments so cheap and so nice. And greatly you marvel that clothing so fine Can over be sold at the price. You hasten to buy them, but what do you buy !

You read now and then of an elegant line

The blood that is wrought in the stuff, The lives of your sisters, who sufter and die, That you may have bargains enough, If raiment you find that is fit for your wear,

In texture and finish a gem, Look closely, look sharply, and what see you there! Starvation from collar to tem.

The bargains you get, do you know what they cost, Though plainly the price marks be sot? The lives of the starving, the souls of the lost-Yes, those are the bargains you get

Just think! Only think! You have money enough, And home pleasures wait for you yet. Just think of starvation worked into the stuff, And blood in the bargains you get!

THE HON. T. C. E. ECCLESINE WE He Leads Miss Fledad Garcia del Tejada

the Alter in St. Ann's Church. The clear bright daylight of yesterd norning was shut out of St. Ann's Church completely that on entering one could a fif see nothing. But the church was far from on and up around the altar it was brilliant the light of dozens of candles and gas jets. each side of the long middle aisle the per-were filled by the five hundred guests biddle to the wedding of Miss Piedad Gareia Tejada and the Hon. Thomas C. E. Ecclesine

Horatio S. Byrne, had seated the guests, wh Horario S, Byrne, had seated the guests, whe at half past 11 the bride appeared at the doo leaning on the arm of Mr. José M. Musics, escorted her to the altar and stood with oscorted her to the attar and stood wan the left of it. At the same time the ga attended by Lieut, Vincendon L. Cottman, penred in the right aisle, and took a co. sponding place on the right of the altar. The Rev. Father William Jackson of St. Ann. Fathers John Grady of Port Chester, James Byrnes of Port Bichmond, S. L. Edward Byrnes of Monroe, N. Y., and the altar bo and anolytes had in the mean time taken the places for the ceremony.

"Father Jackson advanced to the altar ra and motioned to those who stood to be sente. Then he explained in a few words that the alsence of mass, music, and bells in the cermony was due to the requirements of the rule of the Church in Advent. He also address the bride and groom on the significant beauty of the sacrament of marriage. The signed to them to step forward, and t gray-haired but still young groom joined thack haired and blooming bride at the alrail, assisting her with courtly grace to me the step. The priest read the service, when the point was reached for the groon sainte the bride another exhibition of grawms given by him. His left arm stole arour her waist, and as she leaned back upon it is bent forward and kissed her lips.

The bride was dressed in a tan-colored satt costume, with Oriental trimming of sever shades of brown. The plain waist and saver shades of brown, with estrick tips. Her ornam were diamonds, and she carried a beauty ture white and green, the blossoms being lill and roses.

Among those present were Aqueduct Con and acolytes had in the mean time taken the

of brown, with ostrich tips. Her ornamic wore diamonds, and she carried a bouquet pure white and green, the blossoms being lill and roses.

Among those present were Aqueduct Conmissioner Ridgway, the Hon. Timothy Campbell, Commissioner Brennan, Judge Elich, Mr. and Mrs. Jose M. Munoz, Mr. and Mr. J. Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. Jose M. Munoz, Mr. and Mr. J. Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. Jose M. Gelesine, M. and Mrs. Theodore E. Tomlinson, Mrs. Ma. phorson Kennedy, Mr. Thomas Cottman, e. Gov. and Mrs. James E. English of Connect cut. Mr. F. Beelan, Consul-General of Chili; M. D. N. Botassi, Consul-General of Greece: M. Guanes, Consul-General of Spain; Mr. at Mrs. Cumming Story, Mr. and Mrs. de la Epriella, Mrs. Col. Livingstone Washburne, Cond. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. Lew Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thebaud, Mr. G. Sey, Mr. and Mrs. P. Tanz, Dr. P. Rengijo, M. Philip Stevans, Mrs. Collins, Miss Escoring, M. and Mrs. Walter Luttgen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tabia, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fiorez, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tabia, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fiorez, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tabia, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fiorez, Mr. and Mrs. D. Tapta, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fayrweather.

There was no reception, the mother of bride being in ill health. After a wedd There was no reception, the mother of bride being in ill health. After a wedd breakfast at Delmonico's the counte left; Washington. Mr. Ecclesine's marriage is n without remance. He was engaged to Miss; Tejada a long time ago, and a lovers' quarr separated them.

AQUEDUCT CLAIMS.

The Contractors Asking for Extra Compe

The Aqueduct Commissioners, Comptrolle Loew, and Corporation Counsel O'Brien ! ened vesterday to long arguments from co. tractors on the new aqueduct-O'Bric Clark and Brown, Howard & Co .- on the . set of extra compensation demanded by contractors for exeavations and masonry he line of the new aqueduct, Mr. John O'Bri represented the firm of O'Brien & Clark as Mr. MacBean spoke for Brown, Howard & C When the subject was first broached there wa considerable difference between the claims the contractors. But yesterday they agreed a mostly their claims, and it was finally agreed that the claims shall be presented in writing a

medify their claims, and it was finally acred that the claims shall be presented in writing a a future session.

These claims originate with the use of high explosives, which cause the displacement of large quantities of earth and rock beyond the diameter actually necessary for the tunnel. The engineers admit that some of this is usually allowed as a proper charge. The ontoquestion is how much of it shall be allowed.

There is no protence that there is any question of fraud involved in the dispute. The amount of work done is beyond dispute, and under the direct supervision of engineers a ployed by the Aqueduct Commission and in their control. The question to be determined is whether all the excavations made were actually necessary for the expeditious progress of the work.

The Commission and the contractors are nearer together than they were some time against to the amount that is to be allowed. The present amount of the claims is about \$600,000.

DIED AT HIS DESK.

The Oldest Employee in the Custom House-Once Whig Candidate for Mayor John J. Herrick, the oldest Govern employee in the Custom House, died sudde yesterday from heart disease while at his in Auditor Treichal's department. Mr. Herric was 71 years old, and before the war was en of New York's successful merchants. He but and lived in what is known in Tarrytown "Herrick's Folly" until his failure as a flor morehant. Ho was the last candidate that No

merchaut. He was the last candidate that Net York had for Mayor on the Whig ticket, and we a director of the old Commonwealth Bank. O Oct. 1, 1861, he was appointed to a \$1.400 e), ship in the Naval Office at the Custom Ho. on July 18, 1865, he was promoted to be Fi Assistant Auditor in the Collector's office. March 23, 1868, he became Assistant Auditom May 3, 1875, he was made Chief Disbursin Clerk, and on June 1, 1878, he was reappoint Clerk, and on June 1, 1878, he was reappoint Clerk, and on June 1, 1878, he was reappoint Department, and whon he died he was Paymaster of Drawbacks. The Coroner permitted his body to be removed to his home, 214 Pr tolace, Brooklyn. place, Brooklyn. New Way of Putting Policemen to Bed.

Capt. Gunner did not move his comman rom the old police station in Fifty-ninth street o the new one next to Fire Headquarters : Sixty-seventh street yesterday as intended, the rvier having been rescinded because tr ermen had not passed a resolution forn making the prison attached to the new sta-house a place for detaining prisoners, force was greatly disappointed, having begin to break up housekeeping at the old statio early in the day. As there were no beds a sleep on at the old station, Capt. Gunner bridges the difficulty by ordering the platoon that we entitled to go to bed to the new station "a protect property in case of an attack from Ar-archists," and thus got the men comfortably to their beds.

The Tenement Board Can Only Recommen The Tenement House Commission, consist ing of the Mayor, Commissioners Bayles are Coleman, and Architect D'Oench, had a sessice at the Mayor's office yesterday. Engin er 🤅 T. Balch, who has been investigating the T. Balch, who has been investigating the sect, addressed the Board for the purpos showing the necessity for some action. As practical remedies, he deferred suggestion the proposes to submit a written report at a early day. At the close of his speech, the history said that the Legislature had not give them any funds to do anything with and the all they could do would be to make recommendations. The Board will hold another session two weeks hence.

Can't Trust his \$6,000 in Peru. Carlos Sevilla of Lima, Peru, says that has made this State his residence and interes to become a citizen of the United States. Her a legatee under the will of José Sevill . the wealthy Peruvian, and through Mestre, A.

wealthy Peruvian, and through Mestre. A. & Gonzales, his attorneys, has petitioned trogate Resins to compel the auxiliary exectors to retain within the jurisdiction of the court here the sum of \$6.000 to meet his legacy because he fears that it is not or would not sate in Peru, owing to the turbulent state of a few further than the fear of the turbulent state of the fear of the fear of the fear of the municipalities.

Vegetables by Weight,

Alderman Farrell has started a move of the adoption of an ordinance compute the selling of vegetables in the public may by weight. He proposes to require the felling number of pounds for various memonts: One barrel potatoos, 180: sweet toes, 180: spinach, 40: sprouts, 50: bush tatoes, 50: bushel turnips, beets, or co 50; bushel tomatoes, 60: bas of string or wax beaus, 40.

The worry of a constant cough and the sor-lungs, which generally accompanies it, are be-edied by Dr. Jayno's Expectorant. - 4fc.